

Edmonton Bulletin.

VOL. IV.

EDMONTON, ALBERTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 10th, 1883.

No. 19.

TELEGRAPHIC.

HENDEL, March 9, 1883.
Mail passed east on Wednesday but mail from Edmonton was not along as it failed to connect at Battleford.
The express arrived from the east on Wednesday with garden seeds for Indian department and others in the North-West.
A heavy snow storm was raging all day yesterday from the south-east. To-day it is fine and clear with a rising barometer.

BATTLEFORD, March 9, 1883.
Coal oil is \$5.50 a gallon.
Weather warm. Snow going fast.
Hay is scarce, in fact there is none to be bought.
A. Macdonald's new store is finished and taken over.
The I.D. force is beginning to arrive from Prince Albert.
Wilde & Burke's cattle have come through the winter in good shape.
L. J. Grew and Thomas Mahoney left yesterday for Winnipeg. They expect to return about the middle of April.
J. McKay arrived from Prince Albert on Thursday with a ton of flour for Richardson and McDonald. He reports roads very good. Indian agent Rae left for Prince Albert yesterday.

LOCAL.

SPRING weather.
STREETS sloppy.
Houses are very good.
Halestap getting bare.
DANCE at J. Macdonald's on Thursday night.
DANCE at W. Rowland's on Tuesday evening last.
The water is running a foot deep on the Sturgeon river.
The warm weather is making boots take the place of moccasins.
A. Logan has sold his place on the Long lake road to his brother Thomas Logan, for \$100.

The storm on Thursday morning was so strong that it blew down C. A. Magrath's tent.

H. S. YOUNG and two children, Jas. Pruden and Mrs. W. L. Wood left for Lac la Biche on Thursday.

The public school was closed on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, owing to the indisposition of the teacher.

The Methodist church has received a free permit for all the firewood, and building timber required for church purposes.

SMITH'S threshing is laid up for the season at Gullison's place, lower settlement. The season's run amounted to over 20,000 bushels.
Ross' coal drift has only one gang working out now and will shut down altogether shortly.
J. Grimoux has lost three more of his horses while running on Stoney plain. Lapotack's band of Indians are living high this winter.

MESSRS. A. MURRAY and J. BOURQUE have removed from Ft. Saskatchewan settlement to their newly bought places at the lake on Horse Island.

RELIGIOUS services will be held in St. Joachim's R.C. church on St. Patrick's day, at 7 o'clock in the forenoon, Rev. C. Scollan officiating.

SECURE timber is being delivered from the Black Mud pinery for J. A. Macdonald to be used in a dwelling house, to be erected during the coming summer.

The general government desires to be informed as to the number of the white population and the acreage under cultivation in this district.

THE "Bloods" of Fort Saskatchewan will turn themselves loose on the evening of the 11th, in St. Jean's building, opposite Brown & Curry's store.

W. ANDERSON, Indian agent, left on Wednesday last for Lac la Biche on a tour of inspection and will be back in Victoria, Saddle Lake and Whitefish lake for a time.

SINCE the partial failure of the fisheries in Whitefish lake and Lac la Biche, some of the people of these settlements as well as some in Victoria, think of removing to the vicinity of Edmonton; others are going to Beaver Lake.

The supply of water used at the Edmonton mill, as far as has been hauled from the river by team, as the well sunk inside the building was a failure. A tunnel is now to be dug which the well is to be supplied with water from the river.

The funeral sermon of the late Miss Alice Tabor, of Fort Saskatchewan, will be preached next Sabbath morning by the Rev. D. C. Anderson in the Methodist church, Edmonton.

The dam of the Sturgeon river mill gave out last week on account of the rise of water, and the mill was shut down in consequence. It is expected to resume work early next week.

THE Pigeon lake Indians are moving to Peace Hills to be ready to commence farming operations there in the spring. The location of the reserve is changed from Pigeon lake to Peace hills.

At a congregational meeting in the Presbyterian church last night the following gentlemen were appointed trustees of the church property: Messrs. George R. Blake, Charles Stewart and Murdoch McLeod.

A NEW drift is being run in Ross' coal seam entering the bank by the mouth of the first tunnel and branching to the left, down stream. The first tunnel had been pushed fifty feet before work on it was stopped.

J. M. BANERMAN being interviewed by a Times reporter in Winnipeg in regard to Edmonton gave the BANERMAN credit for being daily. Doubtless Mr. Banerman considers the weekly BULLETIN equal to most daily papers.

ROBERTSON & McLEAN shut down work in their coal drift on Thursday last, the warm weather having caused too great a flow of water for working. The supply of water in the son was about two hundred and seventy tons, all consumed in town.

A NUMBER of teams are being engaged by the H.B.C. to go to the woods to cut the rails of a \$6 a day with board. The pinery is six miles from the river bank and the teams are expected to make two trips a day. The intention is to take out a million feet of lumber.

W. S. ROBERTSON, now in Ontario, writes that Edmonton is looked upon more favorably as a point for settlement than any other in the North-West and a considerable increase in the population may be expected next summer. He does not think that town property will reach speculative prices until something is known in regard to railroad communication.

The cold weather and deep snow of January and February has been very hard on the Indians and destitution is now general. Although the weather is mild now the snow is still too deep for them to go out to hunt. The fisheries in the lakes are played out and the Indian department is now obliged to furnish regular relief. The supply of statistics. A large amount of flour was shipped during the week to Lac Ste Anne and Peace Hills.

The Winnipeg and Western steamboat company do not seem to be rushing things at the rate rate was expected of them. So far as is known not a stick of wood has been cut along the river yet if a steamboat were on the boats are not fitted to burn coal. Although a great deal of wood was cut last winter the boats were sometimes delayed last summer by having to cut wood, and of course the delay will be much greater during the coming summer when none at all has been cut. The company say they have all the work they can do for the coming season.

H. S. YOUNG and James Pruden arrived from Lac la Biche on Sunday last. The snow was about two and a half feet deep when they left. Fur is plentiful in the vicinity of the lake but the Cree have neither clothing nor ammunition and nothing to buy them with and are therefore making a better hunt than the Cree. A party of H.B.C. men who went to Portage la Loche report the snow less than a foot deep there; they made the return trip in six days. Mr. Pruden will remove to Victoria shortly, having rented the H.B.C. post there.

SOME time ago Mr. Carey, of Norris & Carey, noticed that a Stoney Indian named Thomas, who was principally employed around the H.B.C. fort, was trading considerable fur to him and as the Indian was not hunting Mr. Carey became suspicious that he had not come home by the fur. He mentioned his suspicions to Mr. F. D. Wilson of the fort, and when the Indian was set to work in the warehouse on Monday last a fair skin bag full of furs, as though it had been thrown there carelessly. When Thomas got through his work the fisherman was found on his back under his clothing. He was arrested at once and sent to Ft. Saskatchewan on Tuesday, where an examination was held before captain Gagnon, who committed him for trial for theft.

PRECAN the Whitefish lake chief thinks of removing to Egg lake on the Victoria and Ft. Pitt trail twenty miles east of Saddle lake. He thinks there is not enough open country around Whitefish lake for farming purposes, now that the fisheries are giving out, while the country around Egg lake is beautiful rich pasture. As Egg lake is near one corner of the rather large reserve promised him by governor Morris, while Whitefish lake is at the other, the chief probably thinks that his good policy to follow the example of the white squatters and make improvements at both ends of his claim, with the idea of making it more secure, and certainly it will have that effect. If the government does not effect a new arrangement in the matter of this reserve, long great trouble will be entailed when the final settlement is made.

THE ball given by the Orangemen of Edmonton on Thursday evening last in the Masonic hall was largely attended, upwards of one hundred and fifty people being present. The hall was decorated with evergreens and union jacks. The charter of the lodge and a picture of King William III were displayed on the walls while orange rosettes distinguished the members of the order from the guests. The dancing was commenced at seven o'clock and kept up with spirit until midnight when an excellent supper was served in the Jasper House. After supper the regular programme was varied by a double clog dance by two able amateurs, and the old time and popular Red River jig, in which all those anxious to lend their joints took a hand or rather a foot. The assembly dispersed about five o'clock in the morning.

THE felony case against K. McDonald, investigated by the J.P.'s lately, illustrates the absurdity of the timber law and the power given to the agent. Take a case for example of a person purchasing a quantity of wood from a party holding a selling permit, the agent calls on the holder and demands his right to the wood, he told the title is good, which he is not obliged to believe, seizes the wood, which, nevertheless is made use of by the consumer and the title is felony. Now, as he can enter no defence here on this charge he must be held over trial. According to the act, the proof as to the legality of possession rests with the holder. How is he to prove his right without a word being allowed in defence? At present, every man who purchases a stick of wood, is at the mercy of the agent, and at any moment is liable to be caused expense and worry, and treated as a felon.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—All parties indebted to the undersigned are requested to call and settle before the 1st April. FRANK OLIVER.

FOR SALE.—Lots 90 and 91, corner of the Victoria avenue and second street, on the H.B.C. reserve. Apply to A. DUNLOP, BULLETIN office.

FOR SALE.—Farm, about five miles from town, north of Lac la Biche, with horse and implements. Apply to J. J. KNOWLES, at the H.B.C. steam mill.

LOST.—From Ft. Edmonton, in the latter part of July last, a dark brown mare, six or seven years old, with one white leg, and a white star (seal) on forehead. And any person leaving information at the BULLETIN office that will lead to the recovery of the mare, JOSEPH A. TURNER, Victoria, rewarded.

NOTICE.—The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All liabilities will be settled by J. R. Burton who will receive all payments due to said firm.—Signed at Edmonton, this second day of March, A.D. 1883. WILLIAM WOELFEL, J. R. BURTON.

A NEW DEPARTMENT FOR EDMONTON.

A first impulse of city life in trade.

AN AUCTION SALE

Of Dry Goods, Groceries and Hardware, and many lines of useful staple and Fancy Goods. Sale to commence at two o'clock p.m. on

FRIDAY, 16th MARCH, 1883.

At McKay & Blake's office, H.B.C. reserve, Edmonton. Terms cash.

G. A. BLAKE, Auctioneer.

FORT SASKATCHEWAN MINSTRELS

Will perform in St. Jean's building, Edmonton, on 16th March, 1883, at 7.30 p.m.

BONES, CURRAN, MIDLERMAN, HURLEY, TAMBO, BRUNETTE.

PROGRAMME.

Grand Introductory Overture..... Orchestra
Opening chorus..... Chabot
Song..... Morning by the Bright Light..... Bones
Ballad..... Ella Ree..... McNichol
Song..... Blackwell's Isle..... Tambo
Ballad..... Love it is a Funny Thing..... Geldert
Song..... Biddy Magee Magaw..... Bones
Ballad..... Louisiana..... Bradshaw
Song..... Bingo Farno..... Tambo
Ballad..... Birdie tell Winnie I'm Waiting..... Moody
Song..... If Ever I Cease to Love..... Company
Ballad..... Fatherland..... Schults
Finale..... Company

PART SECOND.

Horizontal Bar..... Hurley, Chabot, Brunette
Song (comic)..... Chabot, Brunette
Tribute Statue Club..... Chabot, McNichol, Curran
The Infants..... Bradshaw, Moody
The Boy Artists..... Tom & Jerry
Trump..... Going Back to Dixie..... Chabot
Song and Dance..... Curran, Chabot, Moody
Brannigan's Band..... Bradshaw, Brunette.
Farce..... Young Scamp..... Geldert, McNichol
Curran.

PART THIRD.

Tumbling & Contortions..... Hurley, Bradshaw
Song..... Chabot, Brunette
Song..... Chabot, Brunette
Nagro Skat..... Curran, McNichol, Chabot
Stump Speech..... Curran
Song..... McNichol
Song..... Double Song and Dance..... Chabot, McNichol
Farce..... Going to the Green Room..... Company
To conclude with a grand walk around.

TICKETS.—Reserved seats, \$1; children and others 50c. To be had at all the stores.

Doors open at 7 o'clock; performance to commence at 7.30.

L. L. DEXE has opened a Barber Shop in Hogarth's building, opposite Brown & Curry's store, Main street, Edmonton. Prices reasonable. Give him a call.

LOST.—On the 16th inst., between Horse Island and the fort, a note for \$15, payable to Louis Grandbois. Any person finding the same will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at the BULLETIN office.

NOTICE.—All parties indebted to the late firm of Jas. Haly & Co. are hereby notified to pay the amount of their accounts to me at once, Mr. Young having confirmed me in possession of the books. S. D. MULKINS.

ST. JEAN desires to announce to his patrons and the public generally that having come to Winnipeg to purchase a more complete outfit of cabinet making machinery, his ship will be closed until his return in April next, when he will be able to execute orders for furniture as before.

\$50 REWARD.—Strayed from D. M. Macdonald's stable, about the 1st of December, a black mare with white feet and white star in forehead. She was with foal then and may have foaled before this date. Any person returning her will receive the above reward. JAS. BREWSTER.

PUBLIC MEETING.—A meeting of the residents of Ft. Saskatchewan settlement is hereby called to take place at the Public Hall on Wednesday evening, March 14th, at half past seven o'clock, to consider the advisability of choosing a direct permanent road from Saskatchewan City to Edmonton, on the north side of the river.—P. HEDMICK, F. LAMOREAUX, J. RED.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made at the next session of the Parliament of Canada for an act to incorporate a company for the purpose of laying a cable and building a telegraph line from some point on the west coast of Ireland to the east coast of Greenland, Hudson's straits, Hudson's bay, Fort Churchill, Athabasca lake and the Peace river, to some point on the coast of the Pacific ocean in the vicinity of Fort Simpson, with power to extend thence north-westerly to a point of junction with the Russian telegraph system.—Winnipeg, 23rd November, 1882. MACDONALD & TIPPER, Solicitors for applicants.

THE EDMONTON BULLETIN is published every Saturday morning, at the office, Main street, Edmonton. Subscription—One Dollar per quarter (thirteen issues). Advertising Rates—Standing advertisements, fifty cents a line per quarter; transient advertisements, five cents a line each insertion; no advertisement inserted for less than One Dollar. **OLIVER & DUNLOP, Proprietors.**

EDMONTON BULLETIN, MARCH 10, 1883.

TAKE NOTICE.

EDMONTON possesses every advantage that could possibly be given to constitute an inland city, but, after all, a great deal depends upon the people themselves and the way in which they manage their affairs. While a promising situation is likely to draw together a pushing population who will take advantage of the opportunities offered, it is a fact that a good location may amount to nothing through the inactivity or ill management of its people. It will not do for people here to fold their arms in the calm confidence that trade is bound to flow in upon them. The certainty of a great city coming into existence in this vicinity is so much inducement for the building of one in opposition to Edmonton, and the people of this place may depend that every opportunity will be taken and every force brought to bear to build such a city. The town has such a start now that if the people show any business ability whatever there is no fear of another place getting ahead, as long as railroads do not enter into the contest, but if a powerful railroad company were to throw its influence into the scale against Edmonton in its present condition its prospects would be injured, not to say ruined. Every hour that is allowed as before we have to face this railroad question should be turned to account in strengthening our position. If this is done before the railroad reaches this part of the district we may be strong enough to make our own terms when it does come and not allow ourselves to be taken by the throats and robbed or ruined by the company. It is only in the infancy of a place that it can be throttled by a railroad company. Once it has attained a solid footing instead of the railroad drawing the town the town will draw the railroad. It should be the care of every property owner in the place to see that public improvements are kept up, the place made attractive, and as many people interested in the site as possible; and especially no person who desires to become a permanent resident should be allowed to go elsewhere in search of a building lot. The prices at which lots have been held since the boom have been so high that there have been few sales. This is not as it should be. Without population a town site is valueless, and in proprietors charging prices so high that they prohibit sales, a damper is put on the very thing that increases the general value of the property. Last spring enormous prices were realized for lots purely on speculation, but it is vain to hope that this will occur again. There is no boom now and the feeling of disappointment resulting from losses by the boom, is such that no merely speculative investments may be looked for until the number of purchases for actual use have increased to such an extent as to place the future of the town beyond a doubt. To increase the number of such purchases, to draw to this place all the business that is offered, to take united action when such action is necessary for the general, and therefore the individual benefit, is the true policy to be pursued by every man who has invested money here in his own interest, to say nothing of that of the public. Edmonton has the start, let the inhabitants see to it that competition is distanced before strong opposing forces can be brought into the field.

The Bobcaygeon Independent is a journal conducted with a vigor and ability worthy of a broader field than that afforded by an Ontario backwoods village. Its opinions on all subjects are given freely and are extensively quoted by other papers. It is intensely Canadian in sentiment, but its Canada is comprised within the province of Ontario and more especially in the part immediately surrounding Bobcaygeon. That Ontario is Canada and Bobcaygeon Ontario, is apparently the belief of the Independent. When not carried to extremes this spirit is commendable.

Every man should work more particularly to advance the interests of himself and those immediately around him, and as the community is made up of the individual members of it, whatever advances the individual helps the community and increases the prosperity of the country at large. But if the individual believes that he can only advance at the expense of others or others at his expense, instead of the efforts which he puts forth in his own behalf being for the benefit of the community, they are an injury to it, being directed towards the destruction of the prosperity of others instead of the creation of prosperity for himself. The Bobcaygeon man is evidently a believer in this latter principle. Some of the settlers around that burgh having become tired of wrestling with the granite rocks and pine stumps have abandoned the places upon which they have spent years of labor and come to the North-West, hoping to make out of the land here what they had failed to make at home, that is a living. Each of these settlers, if he gives the same attention to, and expends as much labor upon, the cultivation of the soil in this country as he did at home, will become at least independent in fewer years than many of them spent upon the places they were obliged to abandon. Instead of their labor being expended on unfertile soil yielding little or no return, it will be placed where every stroke will count and not only they but the country at large will increase in wealth in consequence, as they would not were their labor wasted as before. In order that wealth may be accumulated it is necessary that men should not only work but that they should work to advantage. Surely then it was better for these men and for the country at large that they should go to where they would not be obliged to remain little better than paupers all their days. But the Independent does not think so, and cries out against the injury sustained by Ontario in these settlers leaving it. No doubt the emigration of these settlers has injured to a certain extent the prospects of Bobcaygeon, but if the prospects of the place depended upon the continuance of these people in unproductive labor it would be far better for all parties if the inhabitants of the town as well as of the country should emigrate to some place where the forces of nature are not in such a large majority against them. Having no better means at hand with which to check this flow of emigration the Independent keeps up a lively fire of abuse of the North-West without regard to fact or reason, and has the assurance to institute a comparison between it and the free grant townships north of Bobcaygeon. It says: "The country to the north of this village is not by any means the best in Canada. It is rough and in places rocky, but it is a great deal better than any to be found in that beastly polar region known by the North-West. Life in the back country is moreover pleasant and enjoyable, while life in the North-West region is not. And again, the back country is proved by the unimpeachable evidence of figures to be more fertile than any district yet discovered in the Saskatchewan valley, which is admitted to be about the best part of British Siberia." It is noticeable that the poorer the country inhabited by any people is the more tenaciously they cling to it and the greater the beauties they can see in it, and therefore the praise bestowed upon the rocks, swamps and lakes of Muskoka by the Independent is to a certain extent excusable, but when it states that such a country is more fertile than the Saskatchewan, wilful and malicious untruth is so ridiculously apparent, that argument is impossible. It is too bad that any person should be so blinded as to remain in a country trying to squeeze a living out of a soil that does not contain it, or that any other person should attempt to so blind him, when by removing to another part of the same country he would be assured of a competence. In the one case he must ultimately sink to the condition of the pauper farmers of Ireland or Scotland, discontented, and hungry, his children without education or opportunities, a continual danger to and a drain upon the resources of the state; while in the other he is certain to become at least self supporting and a strength instead of a weakness to the country.

It appears from recent accounts that the island of Iceland is rapidly becoming unin-

habitable. The increased activity of the volcanos has of late years destroyed a great deal of the pasture and farming land by covering it with ashes and cinders. At the same time the climate has been getting colder, and last summer the ice did not move out of the bays on the north side of the island. The climate in former years was much warmer than that of other places in the same latitude, caused probably by the action of the warm gulf stream which is also the cause of the temperate climate of the British isles. This increase of cold may be due to some change in the direction of the stream. That it does change its course is very probable. Ages ago the island of Greenland possessed a climate that rendered it habitable by civilized man, and the warmer climate must have been caused by the action of the gulf stream. Now, however, the stream does not flow near it, and the name Greenland given to it on account of its rich vegetation has come to mean instead cold and desolation. It is more than probable then that this increase of coldness in the climate of Iceland is not merely temporary and that it is only a matter of time when it shall have become, either through the change in the course of the gulf stream or the extinguishment of its volcanoes, as barren, cold and uninhabitable as Greenland is to-day. At the present time the island has a numerous population of hardy, intelligent, educated and industrious people, whom the force of circumstances will shortly compel to seek new homes. These people having inhabited a cold climate all their lives are peculiarly fitted for becoming settlers in the Canadian North-West. The Canadian government should strive to secure as many of them as possible. It will not be necessary to grant them terms such as were given the Mennonites or indeed special terms of any kind. If they come at all they will come able and willing to make each his own way. An attempt was made some years ago to form a colony at a place on lake Winnipeg, but it was a failure, and the very reasons that made it a failure make the Icelanders desirable settlers. This place was constituted a sort of preserve and the people were set down in it to make their livings as they had done always before, more by fishing than farming. Circumstances were against them but instead of their sitting down and waiting for government relief, or clamoring to be taken to where they came from, as many other immigrants would have done, they struck out each for himself amongst the other settlers of the country and have been no particular concern to either the government or any one else since. They ask no special privileges and are able to hold their own anywhere. It is such settlers as these that are wanted in the North-West and the government should not let slip the present opportunity of securing as many of them as possible. If settlers are to be brought by the government at all let us have Icelanders in preference to either Jews or Mennonites.

It is rumored that the syndicate have decided not to take their land grant along the line of railway, as the soil there is of an inferior quality, and have received instead a grant of all the country—more probably, however, only the odd sections—between the 110th and 115th meridians and the 52nd and 54th parallels. This district would take in the Saskatchewan river from Ft. Pitt to the Mountain fort, and would extend from Victoria on the north to Red Deer city on the south. If the syndicate have managed to trade the desert tract from Moose Jaw creek to Blackfoot crossing for this most fertile part of the fertile belt, they have made the best of all the good bargains they have yet made. As the greater part of this section is in the province of Alberta and comprises the most valuable part of that province, we propose that the name Alberta be dropped and "Syn-dacadia" be adopted instead.

TO MERCHANTS, TRADERS AND OTHERS.

F. FRASER TIMS,

Of Regina and Swift Current Creek, N.W.T.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER,

Having just erected a

LARGE STORE AT SWIFT CURRENT CREEK,

Is now prepared to supply the trade with Flour, Bacon, Hams, Groceries, Hardware, Furniture, Tinware, Ready-made Clothing, Blankets, Hats and Caps, and General Supplies, either there or at Regina.

McNICHOL & CHAMBERLAYNE,

GENERAL MERCHANTS, FORT SASKATCHEWAN,

Will keep constantly on hand a first-class assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries and Hardware, especially selected for the trade there which will be sold at the lowest prices for cash.

Remember the place—Italy's old store, east of the fort.

BOOTS AND SHOES

MADE TO ORDER BY LUKE KELLY,

MAIN STREET, EDMONTON.

Having secured the services of a first-class workman, I am prepared to fill orders for all kinds of fine and coarse work.

A perfect fit guaranteed.

Repairing promptly executed.

LUKE KELLY.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND FARM MACHINERY.

I have secured the agency for the Edmonton district for the Globe Works Company, of London, Ont., manufacturers of reapers, mowers, twine-binding harvesters, etc., and will have a supply of the same here about the 15th of June next. I will start for Winnipeg about the 1st of April, and parties desiring implements should order before that date, as only a limited number will be brought up this season.

A stock of Singer and other sewing machines will be brought up at the same time and sold on reasonable terms.

W. J. WALKER.

THE COCHRANE RANCHE COMPANY (Limited),

BOW RIVER, N.W.T.,

Breeders of Short Horn, Hereford and Polled Aberdeen cattle, and of Clydesdale and Thoroughbred horses.

Cattle branded "C" on left hip, and under bit out of left ear.

Horses branded "C" on left shoulder.

F. WHITE,

Manager.

Address Calgary, N.W.T.

HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY'S FARMING LANDS

FOR SALE IN MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST.

The Hudson's Bay Company own 7,000,000 acres in the Great Fertile Belt, and now offer for sale

FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND ACRES already surveyed by the Government of Canada.

Town lots also for sale in Winnipeg, West Lynne, Rat Portage, Portage la Prairie, Goshen and Edmonton, N.W.T.

The above will be disposed of at reasonable prices and on easy terms of payment.

Full information in regard to these lands will be given at the offices of the Company in Winnipeg and Montreal.

C. J. BRYDGES,
Land Commissioner.

LOTS FOR SALE

IN THE

CITY OF SASKATCHEWAN.

1,000 LOTS FOR SALE ON THE HEIMINCK ESTATE, OPPOSITE FORT SASKATCHEWAN.

This estate has been subdivided into town lots by W. Beatty, D.L.S., and the plans are now on view at the Palace Hotel, City of Saskatchewan.

Parties wishing to secure lots on this desirable property, situated on the north side of the North Saskatchewan river, at the proposed railway crossing, have now a most favorable opportunity of doing so.

TERMS.—All sales less than One Hundred Dollars, cash; One Hundred Dollars and upwards, half cash, balance in six months with interest at eight per cent. per annum.

P. HEIMINCK.

EDMONTON.

In his Christmas reverie in the Winnipeg Sun, Professor Bryce speaks of the resources of Edmonton and compares them with those of other favored cities.

"How lavish has nature been! In the black moors of Cumberland and the west of Scotland she gives great quantities of the black diamonds underground; in Ontario, where there are not great underground treasures she has given a wealth of them. But here, in the heart of the prairie, it is coal for fuel and iron for manufacture. And within range of all this are the mountains with their great forests. The Professor has not overstated the case in the slightest degree. Seldom, or never, on the face of the earth is such combined the wealth of the farm, the mine and the forest, but, besides the existence of these things at Edmonton the position in which they exist, so close to each other and coupled with so many other advantages, render them of especial value.

The coal, instead of being found far under ground, or in scattered beds of limited extent, where the expense of opening and afterwards of operating is so great as to prevent any but the most favored from attempting to go into the business—besides the cost and liability to loss incurred in making the first and perhaps unprofitable explorations—is found underlying the whole country in a series of seams varying from a few inches to fourteen feet in thickness, and at a depth of from one to four miles from the surface. The Saskatchewan, which flows in a narrow valley two hundred feet deep leaves the seams exposed to the high winds, and blowing for nearly 200 miles. While the expense of exploring is absolutely nothing, neither is the opening of the mine, and the expense of working it, so long as the coal is available amount, as the coal requires no hoisting to get it out of the workings, having only to be wheeled out of the mine. The timber, which is to support the roofs of the mines, will be had all along the river at the lowest prices, so that beyond the securing of a permit or lease the cost of the mine, the outlay of capital required, and the cost of the coal is reduced simply to the wages of those employed in taking it out. Compare this condition of the coal mining industry with that in any other part of the world and the comparison must be entirely favorable to Edmonton. It is not necessary, in the case with which the coal at Edmonton can be secured that its principal value lies but in the uses to which it can be put. The fertile soil of the Saskatchewan country will in the near future attract a large agricultural population, not only immediately around the coal fields, which is the most fertile district, but throughout a great part of its length. This population will create a demand for coal both directly for household use and indirectly by the establishment of many industries, the establishment of which is made possible by the existence of cheap coal. The water of the upper waters of the river the current furnishes motive power by which it can be transported to all points along the stream at the lowest rates. The fertile soil, the coal in alternate seams, are the deposits of iron, or the iron deriving a great part of its value from its conjunction with the coal, are derived from their existence in an agricultural country, where the home demand for the manufactured products of the iron is always certain to be great. Very little is known of the iron, however, beyond its existence. It may not be in such large quantities as the coal. But that it exists there is no doubt, as it can be seen plainly, and it will not be long before its value will be practically demonstrated.

Although the timbered regions of the Upper Saskatchewan will not bear comparison with those of eastern Canada still they are of great value. Situated near the edge of a vast, treeless, and fertile prairie, the timber for building purposes could never be settled, wood of all kinds is precious, and when it is accessible, as it is here, it is of great value. As with the coal so with the timber, the river furnishes facilities by which it can be transported to the points where it is most required.

It was not the presence of coal or timber, however, that first attracted the attention of Edmonton—it was the surpassing fertility of the soil, as evidenced in the luxuriant growth of wild vegetation that overspread the country. While the soil at Edmonton is better than that of the Red River valley, it is equally as rich, if not richer. That of the Red River is former, and the vegetation of other places being washed to its present location at a time when the valley of the river was a lake. The soil of Edmonton on the contrary is the result of the decomposition of vegetable matter grown in its present situation. While the soil is as deep as that of the Red River it is not so rich, and it is not so mould, such as is found on the surface of timbered countries formed there by the falling leaves. The surface soil of the plains was formed in a similar manner, but there the process has been arrested, while here it is going on all the time. It was some peculiarity of the soil, however, that in the first place induced this richness of growth

which has resulted in these later times in the formation of this fertile soil, and in bygone ages in the formation of beds of coal—fossilized vegetation—which now underlie the country at so little depth, and which the soil is formed and the climate is still the same, changed, nothing remains but for the farmer to take possession and turn to his own uses the bountiful provisions of nature.

A country of such large extent and having so many material advantages must soon become the home of a large population, and will cause trade and manufactures to arise and these—as the tendency now is—will centralize in and around some large town or towns within the favored region. The point fitted from its situation and means of communication to be a trade centre will be picked upon from whence the wholesale trade peculiar to the region will be done, a trade which shall provide for the wants of the farmer the miner and the lumberman. Some point will be chosen as the seat of the lumber manufacture, a place where the saw logs can be conveniently procured from the timbered country near the mountains and from whence the manufactured lumber can be shipped over the plains. Some place will become the seat of the iron manufacturing, and the grain will be bought, milled and shipped at some central point. As it is the inclination of every country to centralize itself, so it is of the various industries of the country. The people near together if any certain place can be found which will suit all. If such a point exists it must be on the river, for it is a great highway to and through the whole region and on whose banks in the upper part the most valuable of the coal and iron deposits as well as of the special products, while the agricultural country lies on either side lower down. The high banks alternating with low flats on both sides of the river full town sites without number while the water is the best the country affords for all purposes, and is perfectly adapted. That there is to be a large town in this district is a certainty and that the town will be on the river is also certain, the only question is, at what particular point is it to be located.

The town of Edmonton possesses all the requirements for becoming the chief place of the district. Its situation is in the centre of the best agricultural region actually underlaid by coal and iron, only six miles from the point of the timber of the Beaver hills on the east and a river drive over a good road from the forest line on the west; at the head of first class steamboat navigation on the east and a freight line for bateaux for 150 miles further up the stream; at the point at which the leading trade routes from south and from east to west, now and always have crossed, and which it is fitted not only to be the trade centre of the region, which has been since trade has been carried on, but also the coal mining, iron and lumber manufacturing and milling industries and of the thousand and one smaller businesses which necessarily follow in the wake of these greater ones. While the position of the place in regard to the country in general is good, the actual site cannot be surpassed. The river is wide and the bend of the river where the water is deep and the current slow. The main part of the site is two hundred feet above the level of the same level as the surrounding country. This guarantees inexpensive drainage, and of course freedom from floods. This is the bank of the river valley which is here about a mile wide. The river bends from side to side in this valley leaving extensive flats on either side. Three of these flats are contained in the town site, and are all well above high water mark. While the high land offers the best locations for business and residence the flats being easily accessible from the river and sufficiently roomy are fitted to be the sites of mills and factories. Already the town is dividing itself in this way. The two best and best mills are on the flats, while the churches, residences, stores and shops are all on the high ground.

Taking the country as it is situated at present Edmonton has every prospect of becoming the metropolis of the Upper Saskatchewan country. It is the only point of railroad building and railroad monopolies which manage the railroads have a great deal to say in the growth of the town in this country. If Edmonton were so situated that it was less likely to receive railroad communication than other points on the river, a great deal might be said in its favor. But it is not so situated. Throughout the North-West it has generally been found that the old trails offer the best routes for trade and as the leading trails from all directions converge at Edmonton, it is reasonable to suppose that the same geographical reasons which made Edmonton the point of convergence of the trails from Winnipeg on the east and Bow river on the south and that of divergences of the trails to British Columbia to the west via the Yellowstone pass, and to the navigable waters of the Athabasca in the north, will make it the place where the railroads to and from these termini will cross. The deep valley of the river will be no bar to railroad construction as easy gradients on direct lines can be found by which the road can approach from either the south or east and

leave by the north or west as the present trails do. The river itself is comparatively narrow with stony bottom and could be bridged without difficulty. These things being so, unless there is a dead set made against the place by the railroads there is no reason to doubt that it will continue to be as it has always been the metropolis of the district, growing in growth, strengthening its strength and prospering with its prosperity until it reaches an honorable position among the cities of Canada. A region should the attempt be made to choke it off by a railroad monopoly, with the headway that it now has and the much greater that it will have before anything of the kind can be done, if the people remain true to themselves and each other, it is not by any means certain that the attempt will succeed.

While we look to the advantages of the surrounding country and its position in that country to commence the growth of Edmonton and make it an important place it is to these things we look for the influences which shall constitute it the great city we are confident it will in future become. Although Edmonton is situated near the north-western limit of the fertile Saskatchewan country, a country which is so rich in the realization of the idea of immensity north of it, and far greater in extent, reaching to the Arctic ocean, along the coast of the Rocky Mountains, the mountains stretches the country of which the rivers Athabasca, Peace, Liard and their great tributaries, the Mackenzie and the Peace, thousands of tributaries and the enormous lakes drained by them, form the highway. A region having double the area of the four western provinces of Canada, and its resources as diversified as its extent is great; two thousand miles in length by five hundred in breadth, the timbered region of the Athabasca, the farming lands of Peace river, the gold bearing Liard, the fur country of the Mackenzie, the rich prairie lands of the Peace, the lower Peace river, the petroleum beds of the lower Athabasca, the fisheries of the mighty lakes all will have to seek some place on the Saskatchewan for a ready market. To possess the trade of such a country, when developed, must build up a great city, what is the situation likely to possess that trade than Edmonton? Only two series of rapids interrupt navigation from the Arctic ocean to Athabasca landing, less than ninety miles distant from Edmonton by cart road, which soon will be replaced by a railroad, and from Edmonton to the eastward the Saskatchewan furnishes a freight line independent of railways and giving a competing route when railways are built. It is on the certainty of this fact that the trade of this immense region that the more brilliant prospects of Edmonton are principally founded, and that they are well founded does not admit of the shadow of a doubt.

NOTICES.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that all horses branded DL on the hip, and all horses of the Dominion Land Office, and all parties are warned against having any horses thus branded in their possession unless they are in writing by a proper officer of the Department of the Interior. E. DEVILLE, Chief Inspector of Government Services.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made at the next session of the Parliament of Canada for an act to incorporate a company for the purpose of constructing and working a line of railway from a point on the coast of the Pacific ocean, at or in the vicinity of Fort Simpson, to some point on the Peace river, east of Fort Dunvegan, with power to build bridges across any rivers or creeks in its route. Witness my hand and seal, November 1882. MCARTHUR & DIXON, Solicitors for applicants.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made, the next session of the Dominion Parliament, for an Act authorizing the construction of a railway from Edmonton to some point on the Saskatchewan river, or some other point on the Saskatchewan river, with branches from either of said rivers to any other streams; and with power to construct railways across any rivers or streams flowing into them; and with all necessary powers therefor. SAMUEL GEORGE WOOD, solicitor for applicants.

HOTELS.

JASPER HOUSE, north side of Main street. The only brick building in the city, and which makes Edmonton daily known at reasonable rates. Good stabling in connection. J. GOEBRIDGE, Proprietor.

EDMONTON HOTEL, the pioneer house of entertainment west of Fortage in Prairie. An extensive addition has been made to this establishment which now offers superior accommodation to my old patrons and the travelling public. First-class billiard room. Refreshing salubrious. DONALD ROSS, Proprietor.

PROFESSIONAL.

DR. H. C. WILSON, Physician & Surgeon. Office first building west of school house, block 6, H.B.C. reserve, Edmonton.

DR. MUNHO, late House Surgeon Winnipeg General Hospital. Office first corner of Buller's building, striding Main st., Edmonton.

JOSEPH V. KILPAHL, Solicitor of the High Court of Judicature in Ireland. Temporary office—Ross Hotel, Edmonton.

JOHN B. McKILLIGAN, Land Broker, Conveyancer, Notary Public, Commissioner in R.R., etc., etc. Office, 306 Main street, Winnipeg.

BLECKER & HAMBLY, Barristers, Notaries Public, Commissioners for taking Affidavits in Manitoba and Ontario. Office in Yilliers & Pearson's old store, Main street, Edmonton.

STUART D. MURKIN, Notary Public and Conveyancer. Coal Claims and Timber Limits located, and general information afforded on application. Thirteen years experience in Manitoba and the North-West. Office first door east of Jasper House, Main street, Edmonton, N.W.

W. M. STIFF, Real Estate Agent, Accountant and Conveyancer. Property bought and sold on commission, accounts collected, estates managed for non-residents, information furnished to intending settlers. All correspondence promptly attended to. Office in Masonic Hall building, Main st., Edmonton.

BUSINESS.

J. R. BURTON, Carpenter and Contractor. Estimates given. Doors, sash, etc., made to order.

JAMES ROSS, Tinsmith, manufacturer of all kinds of tin, sheet iron and tinware. Shop opposite Ross Hotel, in rear of Methodist Church, Edmonton.

SCANDIOTT & LOOBY, General Blacksmiths. Horseshoeing a specialty. All kinds of repairing done, cheap and quickly. Shop opposite Ross Hotel, Edmonton.

ROBERT D. RICHARDSON, wholesale and Retail Bookseller, Stationer, Blank Book Manufacturer and Fine Job Printer. The corner next the post office, Winnipeg.

MULHOLLAND BROS., Hardware Merchants and dealers in builders' supplies, mill supplies, belting, lace, leather, oils and stoves. Agents for the Washburne Manufacturing Co. and the best barbed fence wire. 323 Main street, Winnipeg.

BANNATYNE & CO., successors to A. G. B. Bannatyne, Wholesale Grocers, and dealers in provisions, wines and liquors. Special attention given to packing goods for the North-West. 383 Main street, Winnipeg. A. R. J. Bannatyne, Andrew Strang.

JAMES McDONALD, Builder and Contractor. Sash and door work, and estimates of buildings furnished. Everything done with neatness and dispatch. Office and shop, Main st., Edmonton.

CHARLES & TOLBERT, Merchant Tailors and Gentlemen's Outfitters. A choice assortment of Scotch and English Tweeds always on hand. All orders by mail, accompanied by remittance, will receive prompt attention. No. 253 Main street, Winnipeg.

STALKER & HUTCHINGS, wholesale and Retail Dealers in and Manufacturers of Horse Clothing, Harness and Saddlery. Special attention paid to orders from the North Atlantic. No. 419 Main street, Winnipeg. Retail—307 Main street, Winnipeg, and opposite post office, Portage la Prairie.

CHURCHES.

ST. JOACHIM'S, R. C. CHURCH, Edmonton. Mass at 10 a.m. every Sunday. Sermon in English at 7.30. Afternoon services at 3 o'clock. C. SCOLLEN, O.M.I.

METHODIST CHURCH OF CANADA. D. C. Sanderson, Pastor. Hours of service, 11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m. Sabbath School, 2.30 p.m. Prayer meeting and lecture, Wednesday evening at 7 p.m.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND—All Saints.—In incumbent, Rev. Canon Newton, Ph. Doc. Services on Sundays at 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. Indian service at the close of the afternoon. Residence at the Hermitage. Members of the church coming to Edmonton are invited to call on the clergyman.

EDMONTON PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. Pastor—the Rev. Andrew E. Butler, M.A. Sabbath services, 10 a.m. and 6.30 p.m. Sabbath school at 2.30 p.m. Prayer meeting and meeting for the practice of sacred music on Friday evening at 7.30. The usual Sabbath morning service will be interrupted by Mr. Baird's monthly visit to Fort Saskatchewan, on April 1st.

COMMERCIAL.

The warm weather and improved roads have caused a larger amount of grain to be brought to town both for gristing and for sale than usual. There is no change to note in prices. Wheat flour is still \$8, \$9 and \$10, according to quality, and barley flour \$5 to \$6, but the latter is in very little demand. The barley is ground principally to get the bran for present use, for horse and hog feed, and the flour is expected to sell during the summer, when wheat flour gets scarce. Seed grain is not in much demand yet, and prices are about the same, as before. Seed oats are offered all the way from two to three dollars.

Trade has been good all week but several lines of groceries and other goods are giving out. Sugar and syrup are both out of fashion.

There has not been such a scarcity of beef this winter as was expected, although the price has been very high. It can still be procured at 16c to 18c. Fresh pork is in fair supply and demand at 30 cents a pound. The larger amount of fresh pork that has been sold this winter has to a great extent made up the deficiency in the supply of beef.

The price of beef cattle, work oxen and milch cows is very high. Two hundred and forty dollars was lately offered for a yoke of beef oxen. From \$175 to \$225 is the price of work oxen. Milch cows are sold at from \$75 to \$85.

The demand for coal has almost ceased and the miners have quit work.

Wood is still being brought in at \$3 per cord.

The fur trade has not been good either at Edmonton or any of the outlying settlements since the cold weather and deep snow came about the first of January, which prevented the Indians from hunting. Rats, rabbits and lynx are very plentiful. The catch of rats in the fall was very large. Few lynx have been caught and the season for the hunt of the finer fur will be over before the Indians can venture out. The beaver hunt will probably yield well as soon as the ice goes as the Indians will hunt that animal for its meat and fur. A good many rats will likely be caught then also.

FARMING.

When so many parties are starting farming on speculation it is worth while to reckon up beforehand the probable cost and return of a crop on new breaking. In the first place the breaking will cost from \$5 to \$6 per acre; the seed if barley is sown and it is not good policy to risk wheat, at present prices would be \$2.00 to \$2.50; sowing and harrowing \$3 to \$5; cutting grain \$1 to \$1.50; binding \$2 to \$3.50; stacking \$1 to \$1.50; a total at lowest rates of \$14, or at highest, \$20 per acre. Besides this the fencing of say a ten acre field with a seven rail worm fence, would take, if as nearly as possible square in shape, 2,000 rails or if not in the form of an exact square, say 2,500 rails. The rails will cost from 75c to \$1 per hundred to cut; from \$1 to \$2 to haul, according to distance, and 75c to \$1 to lay up, a total of from \$2.50 to \$5 per hundred laid up. Total cost per acre at lowest rates and smallest number of rails \$5 and at highest rates and largest number of rails \$11 per acre. This would bring the cost of the crop and fence to \$19 per acre at lowest rates or \$31 at highest rates all around. Of course the smaller the field the more rails are required to fence it in proportion to its size. The threshing costs 10c per bushel for the machine and at least 10c a bushel for the necessary expenses connected with threshing, and say 5c additional for fanning and taking to market. The cost of threshing, however, depends on various circumstances, such as freedom from weeds, quality of crop, quality of the machine and many other things. Most farmers assert that their threshing costs them nearer 40c than 25c a bushel. A yield of from 15 to 30 bushels to the acre of barley may reasonably be expected the first season. This would add from \$3.75 to \$7.50 or from \$6 to \$12 per acre to the cost of the crop. At the smaller yield the crop would be worth from \$15 to \$18.75 per acre and at the larger from \$30 to \$37.50. Taking the smallest estimated outlay with the smallest yield the expenses would be \$22.75 against from \$15 to \$18.75 of a return, a difference at the lowest price of \$7.75 on the wrong side of the account or \$4 at the highest price. Taking the smallest outlay with the largest return the expenses would stand \$26.50 against \$30 to \$37.50, a difference at the highest price of \$11 on the right side, or at the lowest of \$3.50. Taking the greatest estimated outlay with the smallest yield the expenses would amount to \$38.50 per acre against \$15 of return at lowest price, a difference of \$23.50 on the losing side. Taking the highest expenses and the largest return the cost per acre would be \$43 against a return at the highest price of \$37.50, a loss of \$5.50 per acre, or at the lowest price of \$13 per acre.

During the performance of a circus in Berditscheff, Russian Poland, lately, fire broke out in the building and 300 persons were burned.

The crops in Ireland last year fell off in value over \$25,000,000 as compared with 1881.

LOCAL.

Those who desire to indulge in enlivening drinks while living in this North-West, under the tyrannical rule of a prohibitory law, when the "pure quill" cannot be obtained, take to strange substitutes. Anything that is found to contain alcohol "goes." Pain killer in its various forms, flavoring extracts and essences, all manner of medicinal bitters and wines, and even cologne water are either taken pure, or used as the basis of mixtures of more or less deadly qualities, to produce the desired exhilaration. The latest discovery, which has been very popular lately, is known by the darkly suggestive nickname of "coffin varnish."

SOME Indians of the Beaver hills came to Ft. Saskatchewan recently complaining that Simpson's survey party had frightened the moose away from their hunting grounds. It seems that they had found a place where the moose were running, and camped there during the cold snap waiting for the weather to moderate sufficiently to allow them to hunt. Chickens and rabbits were plentiful, but they did not shoot them for fear of scaring the larger game. About the time the weather moderated and the Indians expected to reap the reward of their patience and forbearance, the survey party came along shooting, chopping and shouting, and the moose decamped to more quiet regions leaving the Indians disappointed, wrathful and hungry.

PROFESSOR Wiggins' long expected storm, which was to take place between the eighth and eleventh of March has so far failed to connect, unless the high wind of Thursday is to be considered as the storm. The wind commenced about two o'clock in the morning and continued blowing about thirty-five miles an hour for most of the day. Shortly before daylight quite a heavy rain storm occurred, which did not last, however, more than a few minutes. The wind, although strong, was not cold and the snow did not drift to any extent worthy of remark. If the Professor can't get up a better storm than this after such a flourish of trumpets, he should sell out of the weather prophet business, or join partnership with Vennor to see if the two, by laying their heads together could not turn out something respectable in the storm line.

MR. J. BROWN, of Brown & Curry, who spent several years in the Kootenay district and traversed the Columbia river on both sides of the Selkirk range, speaking of the alleged Rodgers pass through the Selkirks, says that Walter Moberly and two other C.P.R. engineers spent part of the summers of '71 and '72 in trying to find a practicable railroad route through that range, and that Mr. Moberly, who had formerly attempted to lay out a wagon road through it for the British Columbia government but had been unsuccessful, assured him, after that route had been abandoned in favor of the one by Tete Jaune Cache, that no pass existed, unless one on which a fifteen mile tunnel would have to be bored could be called a pass. Without a tunnel stationary engines would be needed to haul trains over the summit. There was no possibility of a practicable grade being found that would clear the summit of the divide. Notwithstanding major Rodgers' reports to the contrary Mr. Moberly still holds this opinion.

NEW YORK fur markets: Black bear \$9 to \$16, cubs and yearlings \$4 to \$7.50, otter \$6 to \$9, fisher \$7 to \$11, beaver \$2.75 to \$3 a lb., silver fox according to size and beauty \$20 to \$60, cross fox \$4 to \$6, red fox \$1.60 to \$1.65, large wolf \$3 to \$4.50, small wolf 90c to \$1, wolverine \$3 to \$6, lynx \$3 to \$4, badger 80c to \$1, skunk 90c to \$1, mink 75c to \$1, muskrat, fall, 13c to 14c, winter 16c to 17c, kits 3c to 4c.

According to the Marquette Review Mr. W. Dawson of Montreal, has been investigating the lignite formations in Germany with the intention of comparing them with those of the North West. In his opinion the quality of the Saskatchewan deposit is altogether superior.

The defendant in a breach of promise suit, at Toronto, Ont., settled his property on another young woman, and married the latter as soon as a verdict of damages was rendered against him. An action has been commenced to set aside the conveyance.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Weather report for week ending Friday evening, March 9th, 1883. Reported for the BULLETIN by Mr. Alexander Taylor, observer at Edmonton.

	Max.	Min.
Saturday,	21	13
Sunday,	15	7
Monday,	14	5
Tuesday,	23	12
Wednesday,	47	9
Thursday,	39	29
Friday,	43	19

Barometer falling, 27.885.

About 6 inches of very light snow fell during the week. A heavy shower of rain fell early on the morning of Thursday. The wind averaged 25 miles per hour for 15 hours on Thursday.

REAL ESTATE OFFICE

STUART D. MULKINS,

Sole agent in Edmonton for the sale of lots on the

ROBERTSON & MCGINN PROPERTY, Lot No. 12, Edmonton;

MACDONALD & McLEOD PROPERTY, Lot No. 14, Edmonton;

MACDONALD & LAMOREAUX PROPERTY, City of Saskatchewan.

Plans may be seen at my office. Terms easy. Office Lot 37, Block 2, Robertson & McGinn estate.

*JOHN A. McDOUGALL & CO.

Have just received their large outfit of goods, comprising,

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, GROCERIES, HARDWARE,

And a large assortment of

HARNESS.

Also a large and complete stock of

CARPENTERS' TOOLS.

Notwithstanding the high rate of freight we hope to be able to offer the public the above goods at

BOTTOM FIGURES,

And as there is a great scarcity of goods we would respectfully ask the public to

GIVE US AN EARLY CALL,

Inspect and judge for themselves if we have not the

BEST SELECTION OF GOODS FOR THE GREAT NORTH-WEST

That has ever been brought into the country for the money.

WAREHOUSING

AT

FORT QU'APPELLE.

The undersigned, having ample accommodation, are prepared to receive goods at Capel station (Troy) and freight to, and store at Fort Qu'Appelle, (until sent for) at reasonable rates.

MERCHANTS AND DEALERS

Will save the excessive charges for storage at the track, owing to lack of accommodation. Personal attention by members of the firm in receiving goods at track.

GRUNDY BROS. & CO.,

Fort Qu'Appelle.

BROWN & CURRY,

GENERAL MERCHANTS

Beg to inform the public that their long expected freight has arrived at last, and that they have now on hand the

LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE STOCK

That has ever been brought into the North-West,

WITHOUT EXCEPTION.

Although the rate of freight is high we pay no more than others, and as we have

NO MIDDLE MEN TO CONTEND WITH,

As others have, and as our goods are all bought direct from the importers or manufacturers, and

SELECTED FROM THE BEST QUALITIES,

We are able to offer

BETTER AND CHEAPER GOODS THAN ANY OTHER FIRM IN EDMONTON.

We respectfully ask everyone to call and examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere.

BROWN & CURRY.

NORRIS & CAREY,

Have just received a large and complete assortment of

NEW AND SEASONABLE GOODS,

Which will be sold at

PRICES LOWER THAN LAST FALL, NOTWITHSTANDING THE HIGH FREIGHT.

The stock on hand includes

SEVEN THOUSAND DOLLARS WORTH OF BOOTS AND SHOES

Of every variety and at bottom prices.—Men's duffle-lined Overshoes and Felt Boots. Ladies' and Children's Overshoes.

A LARGE STOCK OF GROCERIES

Which are going off rapidly.

DRY GOODS & READY-MADE CLOTHING

All styles and prices.

BOTTOM FIGURES THROUGHOUT.

NORRIS & CAREY,

St. Albert road.

[Extract from the EDMONTON BULLETIN of March 10th, 1883.]

It was not the presence of coal or timber, however, that first induced settlement at Edmonton—it was the surpassing fertility of the soil, as evidenced in the luxuriant growth of wild vegetation that overspreads the country. While the soil at Edmonton is very different

The town of Edmonton possesses all the requirements for becoming the chief place of the district. Situated as nearly as may be in the centre of the best agricultural region, actually underlaid by coal and iron, only six miles from the point of the timber of the Beaver hills on the east and a day and a half's drive over a good road from the forest line on the west; at the head of first class steam-boat navigation (although the river is navigable for bateaux for 150 miles further up the stream); at the point at which the leading trails from south to north and from east to west, now and always have crossed each other; it is fitted not only to be the trade centre of the region, which it has been ever since trade has been carried on, but also of the coal mining, iron and lumber manufacturing and milling industries and of the thousand and one smaller businesses which necessarily follow in the wake of these greater ones. While the position of the place in regard to the country in general is good, the actual site cannot be surpassed. It is situated on a great bend of the river where the water is deep and the current slow. The main part of the site is two hundred feet above the water on the same level as the surrounding country. This guarantees inexpensive drainage, and of course freedom from floods. This is the bank of the river valley which is here about a mile wide. The river bends from side to side in this valley leaving extensive flats on either side. Three of these flats are contained in the town site, and are all well above high water mark. While the high land offers the

While we look to the advantages of the surrounding country and its position in that country to commence the growth of Edmonton and make it an important place it is not to these things we look for the influences which shall constitute it the great city we are confident it will in future become. Although Edmonton is situated near the north-western limit of the fertile Saskatchewan country—a country which is supposed to be the realization of the idea of immensity—north of it, and far greater in extent, reaching to the Arctic ocean, along the eastern base of the Rocky mountains stretches the country of which the rivers Athabasca, Peace, Liard and their great united stream the Mackenzie, with their thousands of tributaries and the enormous lakes drained by them, form the highway. A region having double the area of the four original provinces of Canada. A region of resources as diversified as its extent is great; two thousand miles in length by five hundred in breadth. The timbered regions of the Athabasca, the farming lands of Peace river, the gold bearing Liard, the fur country of the Mackenzie, the salt deposits of the Great Slave or lower Peace river, the petroleum beds of the lower Athabasca, the fisheries of the mighty lakes all will have to seek some point on the Saskatchewan as their outlet and market. To possess the trade of such a country, when developed, must build up a great city, and what place more likely to possess that trade than Edmonton? Only two series of rapids interrupt navigation from the Arctic ocean to Athabasca landing, less than ninety miles distant from Edmonton by cart road, which soon will be replaced by a railroad, and from Edmonton to the eastward the Saskatchewan furnishes a freight line independent of railways and giving a competing route when railways are built. It is on the certainty of possessing the trade of this immense region that the more brilliant prospects of Edmonton are principally founded, and that they are well founded does not admit of the shadow of a doubt.

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